Carolina Country
formerly CAROLINA FARMER
MAY, 1971

Rural Leaders Honored

Veteran EMC Directors Receive Certificates

Seventeen electric membership corporation directors were presented certificates by State REA Chairman Gwyn B. Price at the TEMA meeting in March for meritorious service in the rural electrification program.

J. C. Brown, Jr., general manager of TEMA, presented a plaque to Noel Lee Jr.. a director of Edgecombe-Martin County EMC, for outstanding service during two terms, 1968-1970, as president of Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

Directors honored for 20 years service were:

Tommie F. Temple, Albemarle EMC; Roger W. Jones, Cateret-Craven EMC; J. M. Blakeley,Central EMC; James R. Powell, Four County EMC; A.C. Cox Jr., Halifax EMC; W. H. Powell, Lumbee River EMC; H. B. Bailey, Piedmont EMC; A. S. White, Roanoke EMC; Ralph W. Beane, Surry-Yadkin EMC.

Directors honored for 15 years service were:

Shirley Johnson, Crescent EMC; S. B. Tysinger, Davidson EMC; Elmer Buchanan, French Broad EMC: T. Harold Terry, Randolph EMC; E. E. Fisher, South River EMC; and Howard A. Hardy, Raymond A. Mitchell and Weils Thomas, Tri-County EMC.

MAILBOX

Carolina Country came to our box by mistake. We enjoyed it so much I would like to subscribe to it. Hope the check is the amount for two years. Thank you.

Mrs. Murray Edwards
Rt. 3, Tarboro

I want to thank you for the fine article that you had in your magazine, Carolina Country, concerning THE WILDS Youth Camp and Conference Center. We have received several inquiries from interested people concerning our camp as a direct result from your article.

Kenneth Hay, Director
Greenville, S.C.

I continually marvel at the quality of your magazine.

Mrs. Laurent R. Lenenville
North Williston, Vt.

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Carolina Country

Read Monthly in More Than 200,000 Homes.

Vol. 3 *No. 5* *May 1971*

James A. Chaney
Editor

Edward Brown, Jr.
Associate Editor
and
Advertising Director

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Carolina Homemaker Editor

Official Publication
Tarheel Electric
Membership Association
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J. C. Brown, Jr.
General Manager

COVER — Bruce Roberts, distinguished Charlotte photographer-writer whose pictures and books have done so much to portray the beauty and stories of Carolina Country, made this picture in a rain forest near the summit of Clingman's Dome. His recent book, "This Haunted Land," features ghost stories, including many previously unpublished North Carolina tales. His newest book, "The Carolina Gold Rush: America's First," is a fascinating account of gold-mining days in North Carolina, complete with maps and pictures. The cover photo is from "North Carolina, The Goodliest Land," published by the State Travel and Promotion Division.

This Month . . .

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CAROLINA COUNTRY (formerly THE CAROLINA FARMER) IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RICHMOND, VA., 23219. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 75 CENTS PER YEAR. ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO: CAROLINA COUNTRY, BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602.

Spare the Laws and Face Up to Realities

As SBI Director Charles Dunn eloquently and forcefully states in two articles this month, North Carolina has a serious drug problem. Wisely, he makes the point drug abuses can't be curbed by law enforcement alone, although better staffed enforcement agencies would help.

What is needed, he says, is not new and more stringent statutes, but more concern and action by parents, citizens and community institutions.

Unfortunately, there are and have been many lawmakers through the years who have found it more expedient to load the law books with punitive enactments than to face up to realities, and there will be some this session who will still follow that course. If they do, they will add to the problems of law officers and the courts rather than help them, because new laws are useful only if they are practical to enforce.

We already have too many that aren't.

Wake Rep. Howard Twiggs has called attention of fellow legislators to the fact North Carolina's General Statutes are cluttered with laws that long ago ceased to serve, are not enforced and would have ridiculous consequences if they were enforced.

He has moved to have them appealed.

Typical of them is GS 14-314, the same sort of law that some might be tempted to enact to deal with the drug problem.

GS 14-314 prohibits anyone from giving or selling cigarettes to anybody under 18. It also makes it the duty of every law officer, when he's informed or sees persons under 18 smoking cigarettes, to compel them to tell him where they got the cigarettes. If the officer doesn't do this, he's guilty of a misdemeanor.

We don't imply drug pushers shouldn't be eradicated or the use of acid and the like should be ignored.

But we think both Charles Dunn and Howard Twiggs make sense.

"By and large," according to Dunn, "the State . . . has excellent laws on the book—in the Narcotic Drug Act." The solution lies in making better use of the laws we have and, as Dunn says, joining together in facing up to the problem of helping our young people beat the problem themselves.

Jim Chaney

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

a commentary on events and issues important to consumer-owners of EMCs/by J. C. Brown Jr.

Co-ops Win Round in Rate Increase

The Federal Power Commission in March granted the North Carolina co-ops' motion to dismiss CP&L's proposed wholesale rate increase. The increase would have averaged about 33 per cent. The FPC examiner agreed with the EMCs that CP&L's proposed rate was in violation of its contracted rate with the co-ops. The power company has 30 days in which to appeal the examiner's ruling to the full commission.

VEPCO Rate Settled by Negotiation

After having first filed with the FPC wholesale rate increases averaging about 34 per cent for the co-ops, VEPCO settled for a negotiated increase of 9.24 per cent, retroactive to last July. Instrumental in bringing about the settlement was the Virginia Corporation Commission, which is the counterpart of North Carolina's Utilities Commission. The dollars of difference projected for a 10-year period between what VEPCO sought and the final settlement would have been $44,900,000 for Virginia co-ops and $6,100,000 for North Carolina's EMCs. Basis for the settlement dates back 20 years, when the Virginia Corporation Commission refused the co-ops a certificate to build a transmission line, but at the same time extracted a promise that VEPCO would not increase its rates to the cooperatives except to the extent that it found it necessary to increase rates to other classes of customers.

Governor Sets New Resource Policy

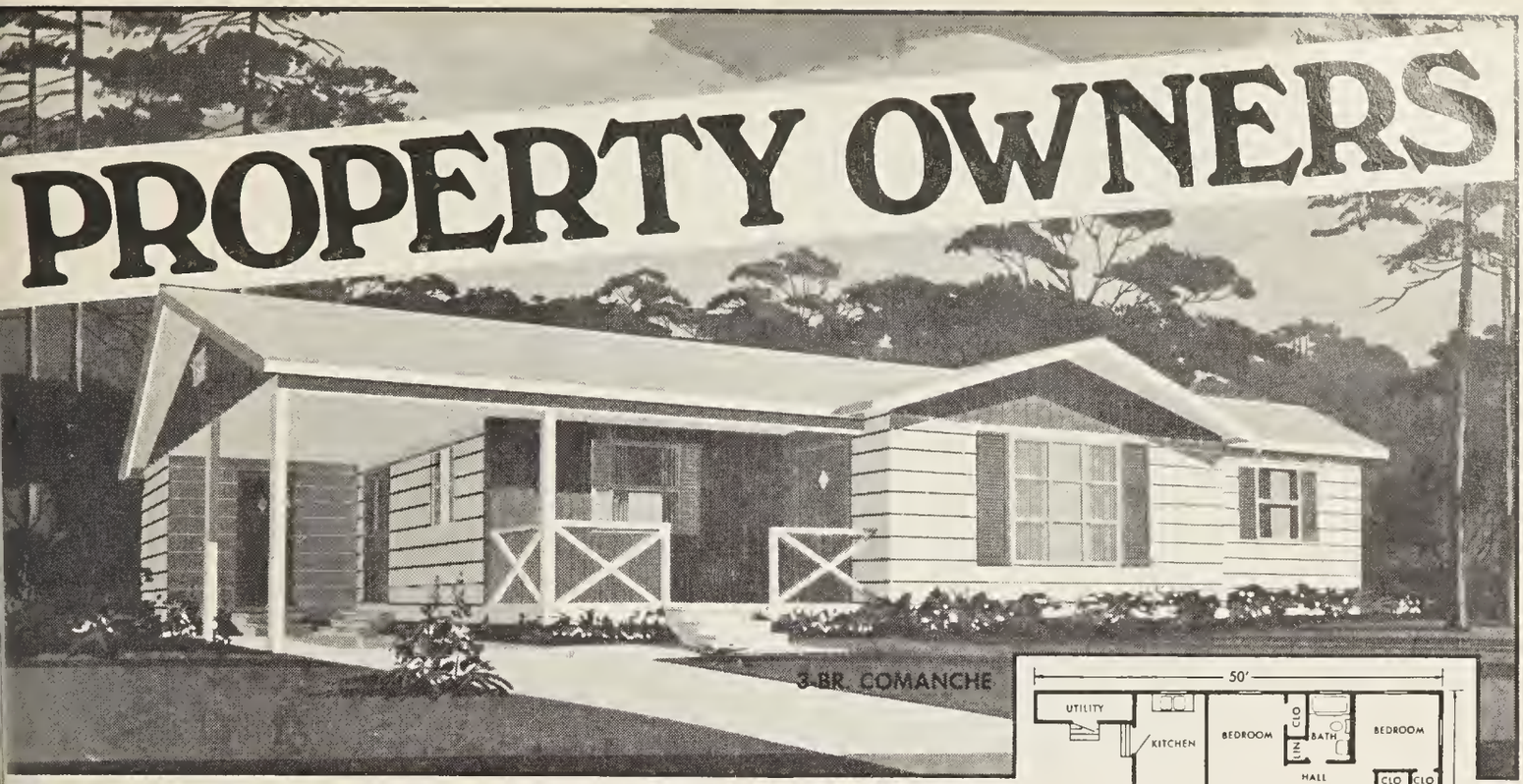
Governor Scott, acting in the public's behalf, has changed the States policy covering use of North Carolina's water resources to give the consumer greater opportunity to benefit from hydroelectric development.

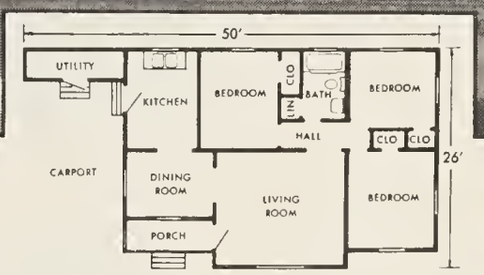
Until the Governor acted, a policy statement carried over from the previous adminstration stipulated hydroelectric development should be financed and the power produced and distributed by investor-owned companies.

The new policy is set out in the North Carolina Water Progress Report of the State Department of Water and Air Resources as follows:

"The present State policy as expressed by the Governor is that hydroelectric power development is encouraged as appropriate, either in single-purpose projects or multi-purpose projects, and that power generated from federal projects financed by the general public should be marketed at the lowest rates consistent with sound business principles, and that preference in the sale of electric energy from federal projects should be accorded to non-profit organizations (like EMCs) to insure the most direct flow of benefits to the public . . ."

PROPERTY OWNERS





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Brooks Hays, latter day Will Rogers—Mark Twain, with TEMA President Reid Harris.

The Raconteur

The ability to mix humor and wisdom in speech, without sounding artifically oratorical, or using jokes too obviously, is one of the rarest of arts. Will Rogers had the knack. Mark Twain did it well, so well that a character actor made up to look like him scored a theatrical triumph by making speeches recently in the Mark Twain manner. A transplanted North Carolinian, former Arkansas Congressman Brooks Hays, is also a master of the art, and a speech he delivered at a meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association in Raleigh showed there are still those who, like Rogers and Twain, can captivate an audience while breaking all the rules Toastmasters teach each other to follow. What he said and the way he said it was so entertaining, and significant, we're breaking one of our own rules by presenting, edited for brevity, in more space than we normally judge a single speech or article is worth, Brooks Hays in his own words. He was introduced by TEMA President Reid Harris as chairman of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council, chairman of the Southern Committee on Political Ethics, veteran ex-Congressman and appointee of two Presidents–Eisenhower's man on the TVA Board and Kennedy's assistant secretary of state and special assistant. By the time the speech was over, it was clear Hays is also a raconteur. What made Hays' performance the more remarkable was that he spoke without a prepared text and, so far as we could tell, without notes.

Mr. Chairman, I'm very grateful for your very complimentary references and I think I should say what Adlai Stevenson said to me one time when I had been very complimentary to him, "You'll go to heaven for your charity if you don't go somewhere else for your exaggerations."

One thing that impressed me about this introduction, and I followed it very closely, is the ease and the dignity with which you got me out of Congress. You didn't once refer to my defeat, and I thought surely that would happen. I'm rather accustomed to introducers making reference to my dramatic end in the Congressional service. But it's all right. It's good to know that I am retired from Congress with the consent of the people.

I like what the old man down in Texas had on his professional card. It said John Williams Jones, postmaster, notary public and defeated candidate for the justice of the peace.

Since you've referred to my professional duties, Wake Forest University means a great deal to me and while I'm bragging on you Mr. Harris, I want to say not many chairmen can pronounce the word "ecumenical." You did it beautifully. When I first came down to the campus, they asked me in Washington what I was doing.

I said well first I'm trying to spell "ecumenicity," how to pronounce it and learn what it means . . ."

I was over speaking in Charlotte not long ago and someone who had lived in Arkansas passed a little note up to me. It said: "Arkansas buddy, tell this audience the transplant operation was a success, that you're now a full-fledged Tar Heel."

It hasn't been difficult for me to adjust to North Carolina life . . . I love this state . . . It's so much like Arkansas. We speak of the Arkansas foothills. I have said about Arkansas and North Carolina that our hills slope gently to the Mississippi as your mighty mountains descent so grandly

to the sea. That's pretty, ain't it?

I shouldn't become poetic and I must put the brakes on any temptation to be poetic or oratorical. I think one of the wisest things that a North Carolinian ever said was said by Walter Hines Page, one of my idols. He said that next to fried food that the South had suffered most from oratory. I think he had a point.

I think about the only thing you left out, and this isn't a complaint, but just for purposes of identification, is that I'm a Baptist. You see I want this speech to be free from any sectarianism or any partisanship. But I find that it's impossible for me to disguise my affiliations. The Baptists know me as one of their own and they're stuck with me.

I'm like the old man down in Arkansas who, in his last illness and on his death bed said, "*if* there is anything wrong with the Democratic Party and the Baptist Church I'd rather die without finding out about it."

I would hope that in this brief little talk with you that I can avoid any bruise because it certainly is my purpose to do that. One of my Baptist friends rushed up to me at a Baptist meeting some months ago and he said, "Quick, Brooks, before we go into the meeting here tell me and my wife an Arkansas story." And he doesn't know it yet but what he got was a Western North Carolina story.

And I said, well, there is the story of the lawyer talking to his client, a widow, and he said to this lady, "Do you remember your husband's last words?" And she said, "Sure, he was talking to me. He said, Go ahead and shoot! you couldn't hit the side of a barn."

And reverting again to the Ecumenical Institute, I might explain since some of you would be curious about it that it was the thought of Dr. Scales, our beloved President and myself, that the evils that have been turned loose in our world are too great for any single denomination and I hope that I live long enough to see us clasping hands across the theological chasms and to find a spirit of good will between the various denominations and certainly a growing spirit of neighborliness between the whites and the blacks and the Indian races.

I was explaining to an audience in Lenoir not long ago about the movement of people into Arkansas. I explained that perhaps it was not unlike some of the sections of North Carolina, the frontier areas. At any rate, the Baptists did come first. They came in and hewed their paths through the wilderness. They walked in and when you could get the horses and buggies through, the Methodists came. And on the first trains, the Presbyterians, and when you could put Pullmans on the trains the Episcopalians came. And a little lady came up to me and said you didn't mention the Catholics. I said, oh, but you were there. She said, I'll say we were; we laid the rails and the ties on which those trains moved. And I said, And now you own those trains.

And one of my Lutheran friends complained I hadn't said anything about the Lutherans. Well, I was in Washington once when Danny Thomas said he never saw a funny Lutheran. And I said, why that's a slander. I said the best little yarn I had came from a Lutheran. He told me about the good priest in his community, who, teasing a sister, a nun, called her on the telephone and disguised his voice and said, Sister Margaret, this is Martin Luther. And she said, well Brother Martin, where in Hell are you?

So the former President of the Southern Baptist Convention having used a little swear word should move on now to more serious things.

This is a solemn moment in the history of our country. I know that all of you are weighted down with deep concern about the occasional acts of violence and the baffled feelings, the perplexities that permeate our country. I know that, and I share your feelings and I want to talk to you as hopefully as I can about the signs that I see, the growing concern about our political system, the desire to rid it of its corruptible elements and to see if we cannot enjoy some of the spiritual benefactions that should come to a society that has been committed as ours to the great values of life that have to do with justice, freedom and democracy, and equality—these precious values that the people of the rural South have been concerned with through the years.

I speak of the rural South because I, myself, have come out of the rural society. I am older than most of you and I'm not sensitive about my age. It's a matter of public knowledge. I do think sometimes the papers over do it. One paper said, referring to a meeting, said the speakers would be Charles Warren, D.D.; John Thompson, Ph.D.; Brooks Hays, 72.

Will Rogers said, "I'm always glad for a fellow to talk about himself; I know what I hear will be good."

Perhaps you've heard about the two brothers. The two brothers were out one evening. They over-indulged. They went to a party. They found themselves in bad company. They didn't get back home till about three o'clock in the morning. You can imagine the state they were in. One of them rushed to the phone, he called the doctor, he said, Doc, get over here quick. Brother Fred is in bad shape. He needs you. Come on quick! And the doctor knowing their nocturnal practices suspected he knew what was wrong. He said, what's the matter, does he see pink elephants and blue dragons and yellow snakes all over the room? The brother said, that's just the trouble, Doc; they're here and brother Fred don't see 'em!

This is an era of magnifying dangers beyond reality and yet there is the danger of minimizing the character of an assault upon the staple values we want to save. And it is to find a

balance between these two that thoughtful men and women converse and explore their history and seek to learn something from the lessons of the past.

Santaiyana was right when he saida people who forget their past are destined to re-experience many of its tragedies. We want to warn our young people against a repetition of the mistakes we have made.

And so we want to be . . . realists but to be optimists—optimists in the sense that we feel such sorrowful discontent with the good we have as to give us joy in the quest for something better.

It's such a strange thing that having made such monumental progress during the last few years that we would find ourselves now perplexed by the inability of statesmen and educational and religious leaders to find answers to some of the problems identified with the restlessness of the revolutionary mind. I'm not afraid of the word revolution. It means change and change is healthy, and we should welcome the boldness with which change will deal with such problems as political corruption.

Wherever there is a threat to the integrity of the ballot box, every person should raise his voice in protest.

Political corruption can be eliminated only through the application of political ethics, and this suggests our spiritual heritage for there can be no ethical concepts that are not rooted in man's sense of responsibility to a Higher Power.

Matthew Arnold says there is a power not of ourselves that makes for righteousness, and it should not be regarded as unbecoming for a political person to speak of theological values and influences. George Washington said in his Farewell Address, "Do not be deceived, my fellow countrymen: there can be no public morality without the inspiration of religion."

"The production of a statute is the business of the elected State legislatures and elected Congress. But there is such a thing as a standard of procedure. And you and I have seen selfish interests interrupt that process by the development of selfish lobbys in Washington—sometimes invisible penetration of the law-making power.

"I know how my colleagues in the Congress felt about this and how eager they were to see the electorate acquainted with the methods used by selfish interests. I could not tell you anything you don't already know about the selfish interests that 30 or 40 years ago obstructed the progress that the friends of an expanding electrical power service hoped for. It was done of course by the power of money where there as a postponement of goals that we should have reached earlier than we did.

"I think perhaps that many of the evils of that day were dispelled because of men like George Norris and Franklin Roosevelt and the leaders in the field of rural electrification, of public power if you please. One of the great privileges of my life was to serve on the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority by reason of Mr. Eisenhower's graciousness, and I pause to observe that since we had a certain peacefulness and accord, a pleasant rapport with private utilities, that it demonstrated that public power and private power could exist along side of each other." – Brooks Hays.

So when we approach this matter of political righteousness, of an incorruptible state, or of a moral governmental society in which the voter shall not be frustrated, we must be guided by our spiritual values. It is only religion reaching the ultimate solitude of the soul that can create the unpurchasable man. And it is only man unpurchasable by any society who can create the sound society.

A government, a people who have inherited the Judeo-Christian concept of life will find a way to straighten things out and will produce stabiltiy as well as justice and this is our aim.

Political ethics then, must be rooted in an appreciation of the sanctity of human life and respect for the personality, for the human values, for the things that are bound up in our heritage.

This was one time viewed as a sort of regional thing. We were so emphatic in the South in our belief in the churches and our Biblical faith that some critics outside the South called us the Bible Belt. Perhaps we earned this. It was not always said with respect.

I can say whatever differences we may have with our fellow Americans outside the South, I am convinced that there is no hate in the Southern movement in America and I think they rather admire us for looking out at the world through the windows of our churches. It is therefore important that not only to view our institutions with affection and with loyalty but also to deepen our resolution to do something about the maladjustments outside the church houses and the college campuses.

We must have heart power as well as brain power. Young people must have heart power which conveys dedication and a crusading spirit and idealism . . . and an intellecutal maturity that enables them to come to grips with the challenging problems of the times.

I have seen over and over again new commitments on the part of young people—these idealists in the colleges, who are resolved as they give their lives to public service, to see that our institutions are rooted in honesty. I know we're irritated by some of the excesses of student life but I have every confidence in the moral solvency of American student life.

There are violent minded among all groups who do not believe they can achieve justice. They have not achieved full justice yet—the minorities—but they look to the white community for fairness and understanding. And I owe it to them—these wonderful minority moral leaders among the Indian and the Black people—to say to you to bear with them as they struggle to work out their differences in their own communities, relying upon you to reveal that nobler of Southern life.

If I haven't said it well, please forgive me. Remember what the two farmers said as they walked away from the meeting where I spoke. One of them said, "Well, old Brooks could have done worse." And the other said, "Yes, if he'd had more time."

Jim Chaney

SBI Director Dunn

It's a Major Problem in North Carolina And It Will Get Worse Unless You Help!

By Charles Dunn
State Bureau of Investigation

Since becoming Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, I have been amazed at the number and size of problems confronting law enforcement in North Carolina. None, however, has been more shocking than the size and scope of the drug problem.

I am convinced the illegal possession and misuse of drugs is a major problem, not only of law enforcement, but also of all those concerned with the health and well being of people.

We've got a serious drug problem, and it's growing. Unless we have a miracle, we haven't seen the worse of it yet. It's not limited to urban areas. Dangerous drugs are being sold and used in smaller communities and counties throughout the state. No school and no community is immune.

We've got just about anything in this state today in the way of dangerous and illegal drugs that you can find anywhere. Of course, most people, particularly parents, when you mention drugs, think of marijuana. We've got that. We've found it growing so far in about 67 counties and I suspect it's grown in some we haven't found.

In addition, we get most of our grass out of Mexico. We get a lot out of Southeast Asia. There seems to be an endless supply. There are various forms of marijuana. The most common is the grass, which is put in roll-your-own type reefers, something like a cigarette, or is smoked in a pipe. But there are other forms, such as hashish, which is about six to 10 times as strong, depending on who makes it and how it is made. We also have something called kief, made from the blossom of the female marijuana plant that is even more potent.

A part of the problem is the deception. You never know what you are getting. Much of our marijuana is cut. It's been cut with grass or alfalfa and every now and then we pick up stuff being sold for marijuana that's nothing but alfalfa or herbs or something. But on the other hand, we also have reports of marijuana being sold with "speed" on it or heroin on it. In other words, people think they're getting one thing and they're getting something else.

We've even had some home-made chocolate chip cookies in our laboratory with marijuana in them that were served at a party for people who didn't know what they were getting.

Beyond this, we've got some other things even more dangerous than grass—the halluncinogenics. These are man-made synthetic drugs that you hallucinate with, take a "trip" on. A couple of years ago we found them commonly on sugar cubes but today we've gone into more sophisticated things—anything you can put a drop of "acid" on. We've found it on cloth, on the undersides of shirt collars, on the backs of postage stamps sent across the country. Recently we picked up hundreds of Christmas seals with "acid" on the back to be licked off. This stuff is odorless and tasteless. It can be put in chewing gum, on candy, in drinks and it takes only about as much "acid" as you can put on a point of a pin to get a reaction from it.

Beyond this we've got some stuff even worse. I'm talking about heroin. This is a hard narcotic and you don't beat it. You can smoke grass, depending on the individual and the strength of the grass, and get little or nothing out of it. You can drop "acid" and get a good trip, or you can blow your mind the first time. But when you get on heroin with the needle then you've pretty well had it. And I would say conservatively that today we've got between 1,000 and 5,000 young people in this state on the needle. And the number's growing.

A year ago we could find heroin in 10 or 12 cities in the state. Today it's in 25 to 30. Percentagewise, heroin is probably the fastest growing illegal drug in use in North Carolina.

Legal drugs, like the anthetimines and barbiturates, are

being misused and in some cases sold illegally. Teeny-boppers steal them from the family medicine cabinet, parents never miss the few pills the kids take. The teens then have parties at which they dump all the pills together in what is called a "salad bowl." They take a couple out of the bowl and swallow them. They don't know what they're getting, or what it will do to them. That's part of the game.

Barbiturates sometimes are mixed with beer. You can take a couple of pills with a can of beer and get as high as on a fifth of whiskey. The drug drunk is an increasing menace on our highways.

Even such otherwise innocent things as model airplane glue are being used for kicks. Kids sniff it, and many young people are sniffing aerosal cans, gasoline fumes. A 15-year-old died last year from inhaling a popular brand of spray deodorant. It paralyzed his respiratory system.

People are mainlining—shooting directly into their veins—things like mayonnaise, trying to get kicks out of peanut butter. This is psychological; people get out of drugs what they think they're going to get out of them.

One man, when he couldn't get "speed" to shoot, would shoot wine. These things are wild, but they're happening.

We're finding drugs just about anywhere we look in North Carolina. We're finding drugs are particularly bad where you have two things: a concentration of people with money, and a concentration of people with problems. Age doesn't matter. Drug use is by no means a problem of only young people. The problem is bad around military installations, around college and university communities, in urban areas and even in the rural areas. There is no place in this state today that can consider itself immune from the drug problem.

As to what's being done about the drug problem, over-all very little is being done. We're doing a lot of talking but it looks as if many people are looking to law enforcement to solve the problem. Law enforcement has been taken for granted for too long. Law enforcement in this state generally doesn't have the resources it needs to do the day-to-day work it is supposed to do—the manpower, salaries, training, education and equipment. North Carolinians have gotten more than they've paid for in law enforcement. Quite frankly, every time a social problem comes along, and that's what the drug problem is, you expect law enforcement to solve it. We don't have the resources. The SBI doubled in the past year and a half, but last year I only had about 75 people in the field. Those 75 people put in over 50,000 hours overtime, with no overtime pay. We lost an average of a week's vacation time per man last year. We're doing an excellent job with what we have to do with, and of course the drug problem is not the only problem we've got. We've got a murder a day in North Carolina. We talk about organized crime coming to the state; it's here! And it's been here. We've got some pretty sophisticated criminals operating in this state. If you don't believe it, look at the copper wire problem. Live electric copper wire is being stolen from power lines in great quantities and sold to scrap metal dealers. It's not being done by kids or amateurs.

The drug problem is more than a law enforcement problem. It is already a public health problem. It has long been an education problem. It's a special problem and if you have children or grandchildren, it's your problem.

In spite of what anyone might tell you about it being a fad or a good time thing, or something that will go away, it's not. It's here to stay.

We've had 20 to 25 years of positive education for drugs in our society. We're living in a drug culture. You don't change this overnight.

The illegal drug business in this state today is a multi-million dollar business. You can buy acid in quantities for 30 to 35 cents a tablet. When it goes on good days it goes for $3 to $5. It was going in the Piedmont a couple of weeks ago for $8 a tab.

I've known it to go as high as $12 to $15 and in some cases $20 for a 35-cent investment.

The drug problem is here. It is your problem. Unless you do something about it, it's going to get a lot worse.

The person who comes into your community pushing drugs is just as dangerous as somebody coming in with a shotgun and firing into a crowd. In fact, in view of what drugs can do, the man with the shotgun may be more humane than the man pushing drugs illegally.

The problem of drugs is by no means limited to young people. We have found mis-users of drugs from 7 to 70. The biggest mis-users of drugs in this state today are not young people at all. As a group, they are housewives. Some women take too many diet pills and tranquilizers, both with and without prescriptions.

The drugs being aimed at young people are marijuana, acid, and heroin. These things are going to young people for two very simple reasons:

1. Young people now have more money than did the young people of earlier generations.
2. They have more problems, real or imaginary, than earlier generations.

The drug pusher is just like any other businessman in that he's going after the market; he's going where he can sell his product. He's going where there's money and profit, and he finds both in the young people in North Carolina.

Some young people are sold on the idea by older people as a way to make a dollar, some by other young people. Some of the most successful drug pushers in the state today are high school and college age people. They're not necessarily the big money-makers, although some of them do right well, but they're selling drugs to "friends."

Some people are using drugs because it's a fad. Many are using drugs because they've got problems—they're immature, they're going through a difficult period, they feel they need something to lean on.

They're looking for an escape. People use alcohol for the same reasons. We have between 15,000 and 200,000 people with alcoholic problems in the state. The average alcoholic is in his (or her) 40s. He dies in his 50s. He loses 20 to 30 years of his life's productivity. We can only hope the drug problem never gets as bad as the alcohol problem.

The average person who gets hooked on drugs is in his or her late teens or early 20s. They lose a whole lifetime. Society can't stand too much of that.

The illegal drug trip is not of long duration. The destination's uncertain. What may begin as a trip to Paradise may well end as a trip to a mental institution or the cemetery.

The Things You Hear About Drugs Are Happening All Over Our State

You read about young suicides, and the deaths of pop singers. You get the impression we're lucky in North Carolina. The sad truth is the same things are happening right here, right now. And Director Charles Dunn of the State Bureau of Investigation, citing examples, says the only hope of curbing drug abuse, in a growing drug culture, lies in the home, the church, the school and the community.

The things you read that drugs are doing to people, things like Art Linkletter's daughter committing suicide while on drugs, are happening right here, right now in North Carolina. We have deaths regularly from overdoses of heroin, overdoses of anthetimines, and these don't include the drug drunks that kill or are killed on the highways.

They don't include the 21-year-old man who came home "tripping" on acid. His 14-month-old daughter made the mistake of crying in her crib. He picked her up and slammed her against the wall. He's serving a term for murder. He said in court that drugs were the reason for it.

We've got children as young as 13 in mental institutions and others under psychiatric care because of drugs.

A 17-year-old girl recently returned from Florida. She'd been down there six months as a prostitute on drugs. She's now in a mental institution.

There have been babies born in this state in recent months who came into the world addicted to heroin because their teen-age mothers were on heroin when they were conceived.

Young people know these things can happen but they don't believe they're going to happen to them. To most of them, drugs are the in-thing. Listen to the songs about drugs. "The Yellow Submarine" by the Beatles was about a hallucenogenic drug. It had a little slit in the middle. You broke it into and went on a "trip" together. And there's "Lucy in the Sky With Diamonds." It's about LSD.

Look at the books that tell you how to make "acid" at home. There's even a marijuana cookbook.

Many movies and television shows glamorize drug users and drug salesmen. Children spend thousands of hours watching television. They see thousands of drug commercials.

Do you ever see anybody frown when they pop a pill into their mouths on television?

The way the television commercials show it, it doesn't make any difference what your problem is; you throw a pill in your mouth and in 30 and not more than 60 seconds that problem's gone. There's a smiling face. If you don't believe it, watch the commercials. They're selling children on drugs. Some, like a commercial for baby aspirin, are straight emotional appeals geared to a child's mentality.

It takes very little rationalization to move from the cure-alls children see on TV, from the pills being used in the home everyday, to what somebody is passing out in a restroom or selling at a service station.

We have done an excellent job of educating people on the use of drugs but a very poor job in showing them how to differentiate between the legitimate and the illegitimate or how to distinguish between these drugs that are made and sold by prescription and those that are made in a basement or garage and sold without control.

The people we're finding misusing and selling illegal drugs are as often as not from the right side of the tracks. They've had all the opportunities of education, environment, parents and religion. Yet they're bugging out in as many cases as those who are disadvantaged.

Drugs go where there's money. Today in North Carolina, we've got more money than we had five years ago. We've also got more drugs.

If we're not careful, if you don't do something, we've going to have more drugs and drug problems every year ahead.

There are no problems in moving drugs across the state. There's no way law enforcement officers can check every car on the highways.

Law enforcement needs your help. There must be quick and firm enforcement of the law regarding the possession and sale of dangerous drugs. The SBI, in cooperation with sheriffs' departments and police departments, intends to do everything it can to curb the flow of drugs by concentrating on the pushers and suppliers.

But the drug problem won't be solved, or even held at levels we can function with, unless we have more concern and action in the home, in the churches, in the schools and, indeed, in the total community.

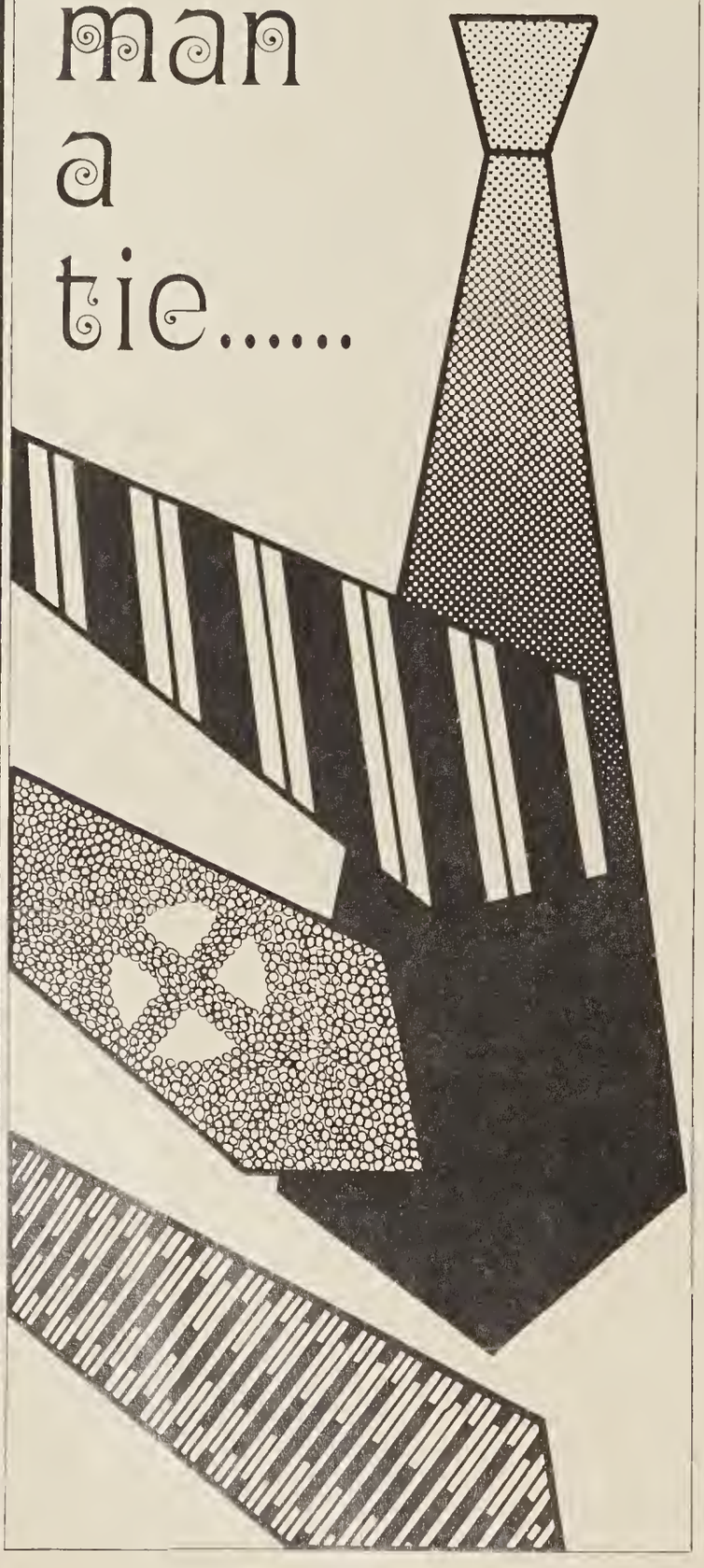
The place to begin is in the home. The most powerful weapon we have in combating drug addiction is a good home. And that's sad, because everything you hear and read talks about the break-up of the home. At the very time young people are searching, seeking, looking for something to lean on, it's pulled loose. We don't do things much as a family anymore in our society.

The closest thing we have to a family outing now is a night watching television together. And the most meaningful conversation in some families is who's going to the bathroom first during commericals.

You'll hear some people say material things--too many automobiles, too much clothes and money --have ruined this generation. These things have never hurt anybody. But material things alone are not enough. Children also must have love, respect, the opportunity of communicating as human beings.

Young people have responsibilities, but the initiative lies with the parents. Parents must be willing to give of themselves and to offer encouragement and guidance to young people. *Charles Dunn.*

make your man a tie.....



The Carolina Homemaker

Edited by Betty Twiggs

The necktie industry is getting competition from a totally unexpeeted source: The American Woman and her sewing machine.

The day had arrived when a good necktie costs as much as a shirt. It was the ten dollar tie that stung many a female consumer into action say the national pattern companies.

Very quickly the homemaker diseovered that making a tie was easy and inexpensive and she spread the word.

Mrs. Nathan Yelton of Garner caught the tie-making fever around Christmas this year. She's the sister-in-law of C. I. Yelton, district manager of French Broad EMC at Burnsville. Betty Yelton is known throughout the community for her beautiful handwork, especially her beautifully decorated jewel box eggs and her lovely wooden handbags. She enjoys many types of crafts.

She's still making ties, giving them to all her favorite people and keeping her husband well supplied with ties. Betty says she was motivated by a story a neighbor told about a man who had made himself a tie in one evening.

If a man could make a tie, she could, Betty thought. She bought a tie pattern, the necessary fabric and thread and that was the beginning of the project.

Betty estimates that she can make a tie for approximately $1.25. That includes the tie fabric, lining and interfacing. Betty admits what is the most fun for a woman is selecting the fabric. She suggests when looking at a possible tie fabric, you fold the material on the bias to picture how the fabric's pattern would look made into a tie.

There is no limit on fabrie you can select for a man's tie. You can use the traditional tie materials such as silk and acetate. But also suitable and more exciting are wool challis, eottons, seersuckers, printed and solid polyester woven fabries. Daring women are making ties with eorduroy, Hawaiian and African prints or leftover material from a dress.

The weight of the fabric must be offset by the amount of interlining you use. For a lightweight silk, you must use two or three layers of interlining

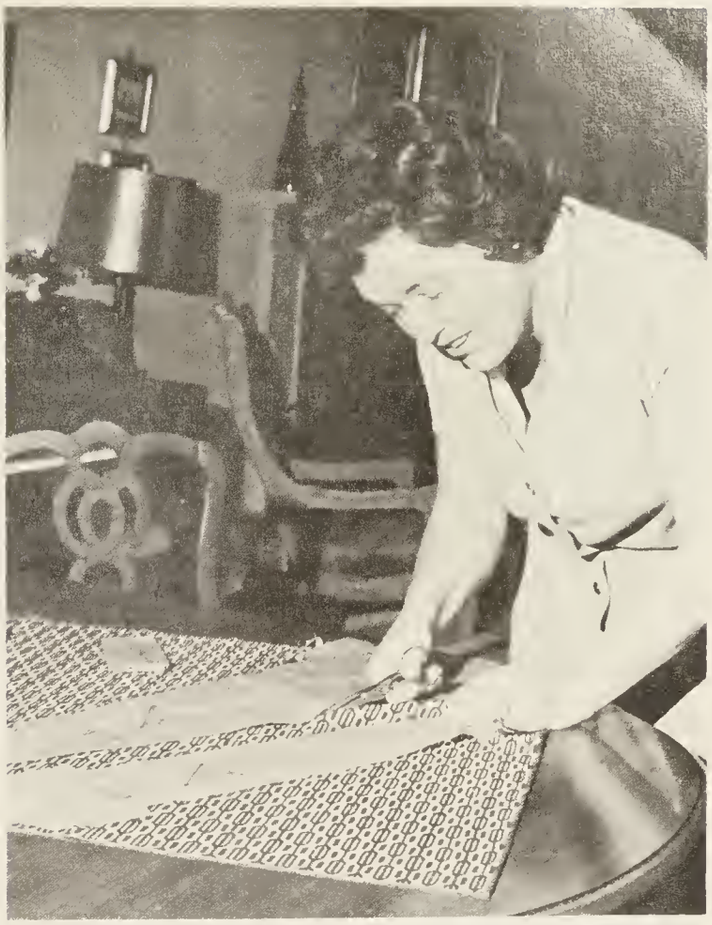
so the tie will knot nicely. A heavier fabric to begin with would require only one layer of interlining.

Any tie can be made water-resistant by spraying it with water-repellent fabric finish when the tie has been completed. You can add many wearings to the tie by treating it with this type of fabric finish.

The necktie pattern is the best seller on the pattern market. McCall's, Butterick, Simplicity and Vogue all have a tie pattern on the market. Prices of tie patterns range from 65 cents to a dollar and fifty cents. Some of the patterns adjust for three, four and five inch ties. Other patterns are designed for the wide four or five inch tie.

To give the beginning tie-maker confidence, it should be noted there is actually not much machine sewing in tie construction. Stitching straight lines to form the tie's point is the extent of the machine sewing. The remaining work is done by hand.

The next time you are in a fabric shop looking for yourself, look for him too. Reports say that men are quite pleased with the interest women have shown in ties. Making a tie is a personal way of saying "thank you." You choose the fabric and you make it yourself. It's perfect for Father's Day, his birthday or just as a wonderful surprise.



All neckties must be cut on the bias of the fabric.

Mrs. Yelton displays one of her finished neckties.

Most of the sewing on a necktie is done by hand.

Consumer News

By Thomas J. Bolch

The 1969 North Carolina Consumer Protection Act has scored its first court victory. The Act declares that "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce" are unlawful. If a jury determines that a person has been damaged by an unfair or deceptive act in trade or commerce, the law provides that the injured party shall recover of the guilty party three times the monetary value of the damages suffered.

Winners of the first reported victory were a young couple from Union County. The court awarded them a judgment of $10,500.00, or three times the $3,500.00 in damages that the jury determined that they had suffered. Their suit was brought against a contractor who had sold them a new house, which they alleged had not been completed and had been poorly constructed.

When buying a new or used car, it is a good idea to purchase any insurance required on the car from an established, independent insurance agent rather than from the car dealer. And it's a good idea to make sure that the family budget can absorb the car payments with plenty of room to spare.

The Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division says that many North Carolina citizens have been bilked out of thousands of dollars because the insurance policy on their financed car was suddenly cancelled, and they were able to obtain insurance elsewhere only at such a high price that they were forced to miss a car payment.

Their car was repossessed for missing the payment, and they lost the money they had already paid on the car and on the insurance.

The Consumer Division says that a number of reference book publishers (chiefly encyclopedia companies) are using deceptive practices to gain entrance to the homes of North Carolina consumers.

The salesman tells a prospect that he is conducting a survey. After asking a few questions, he tells the consumer that he has been selected to receive a free set of encyclopedias in return for writing letters endorsing the set. The consumer is told that the letters will be used in the encyclopedia's sales campaign, and that is the reason they can give them away—for the advertising from the letters of endorsement.

If the prospect takes the lure, the salesman then hooks him into keeping the set up-to-date through supplements "for only pennies a day." The pennies actually amount to hundreds of dollars (the set must be kept supplemented for 10 years, although you must pay for the supplements within 3 years), and exceed a fair price for the books the consumer supposedly is getting free.

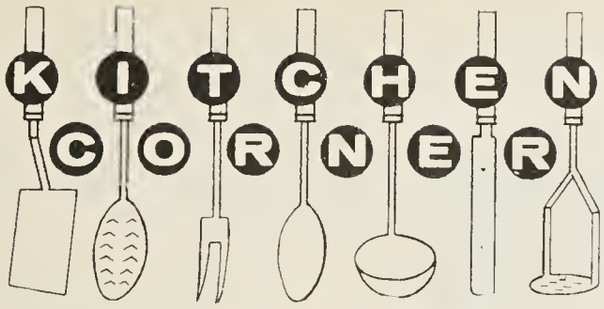
These companies have also lured college students into summer employment with promise of high pay for "management training" positions. Students responding usually are not advised during the initial interview that they will be engaged in door-to-door selling.

The Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division bases much of its work on information supplied by people like you. If you have been the victim of fraud, deception or sharp dealing, please write to the Division, setting out the details of what happened. Letters should be addressed to: Mr. Eugene Hafer, Assistant Attorney General, Consumer Protection Division, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

Fashion FAVORITES

Pattern No. 9062 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16.
Pattern No. 9007 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14.
Pattern No. 9044 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½ and 16½.

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.



"Jonny Marzetti"

When you make "Jonny Marzetti," bake half for your family and freeze the other half so you will have an easy, ready meal in the freezer for a busy day. "Jonny Marzetti" is a meaty casserole with shell macaroni that is a meal in itself.

Mrs. J. R. Crabtree says she has given her recipe to more than 50 people and they all like it very much. Her sister-in-law originally gave her the recipe.

Just over a year and a half ago, Mrs. Crabtree moved from the town to the country. Her first time in the country, she's learning to grow a garden and says she's happier than she's ever been. She is all for "country living."

Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree live in Durham and are served by Piedmont EMC of Hillsborough.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty Twiggs, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. Tell us something about your self and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. J. R. Crabtree, Blackwood Station Road, Route 1, Box 234 A, Durham, N.C. 27705.

JONNY MARZETTI

6 medium onions, chopped
2 lbs. ground chuck
1½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. black pepper
2 tbsp. butter or margarine
½ lb. small shell macaroni
1 lb. medium sharp cheese, grated
2 small cans tomato sauce
1 can cream of mushroom soup

Put aside 1/3 of the grated cheese and 1 can tomato sauce for the top of the casserole. Cook macaroni as directed on package until barely tender. Drain and add butter. Stir. Set aside.

Saute onions in small amount of oil. Add beef, salt and pepper. Stir well or use potato masher. Cook only until red in beef is gone. Add 2/3 of the cheese mixture to meat and stir until melted. Add 1 can tomato sauce and 1 can mushroom soup. Stir and mix with macaroni. Put in casserole or pyrex baking dish. Cover top with the can of tomato sauce and sprinkle grated cheese on top. Bake at 325° for 30 to 45 minutes. 12 servings.

Note: You can put half of recipe in an oblong pyrex dish and bake and then put the remaining half in a foil pan (do not bake) and freeze for later use.

Free Patterns

Tunic and Pants

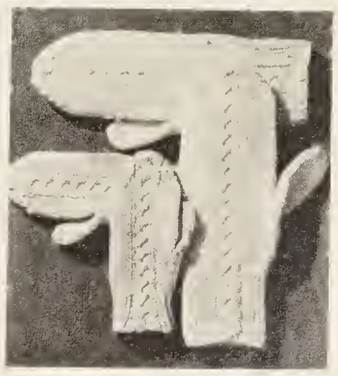
A good fashion idea for little girls is a tunic plus pants outfit knitted in washable yarn. Sizes 2-8.

Jumpsuit

This junior jumpsuit would fit the lifestyle of most little girls. Knitting directions are for sizes 1-3.

Cardigan

Knit this bright, striped cardigan for your favorite girl. The sweater directions are for sizes 4 to 8.



Mittens

Start knitting mittens for everyone for a quick, easy project. Directions are for any size from 4½ to 9.

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

This pattern offer expires July 15, 1971

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns.)

☐ Tunic and Pants ☐ Cardigan
☐ Jumpsuit ☐ Mittens

My name is: _____
Address: _____
Comment; if any: _____
_____
The name of my EMC is: _____

To Save Money . . .

Mrs. Ruth Cherry, Former Gov. Sanford of Duke, and Mrs. Rachel Smith.

. . . Help Students

Former Governor Terry Sanford, president of Duke University, has an idea which could curb the rising costs of expanding State-supported universities by making better use of North Carolina's private universities and colleges.

Sanford outlined his idea at a luncheon meeting of Tarheel Electric Women, headed by Mrs. Ruth Cherry (Edgecombe-Martin County EMC), chairman, and Mrs. Rachel Smith (Blue Ridge EMC), vice chairman. He told his audience North Carolina's dual system of higher education, public and private, is one of its greatest assets.

Basically, the idea calls for tuition equalization grants by the State for students who would attend the private schools.

Sanford also defended college students from those who criticize them chiefly because some have long hair, wear bizarre clothes, and challenge established practices and traditions.

"The students at the colleges and universities today," he said, "are brighter than ever, more conscientious than ever and are . . . maturing into the kind of citizens who will be able to deal with many of the problems that we've had so much difficulty with in the past."

All private colleges and universities, he said, are concerned by present trends which make it increasingly difficult financially for students to enter private institutions. The private schools are in trouble and North Carolina's dual system of higher education is in jeopardy.

Sanford said the dual system has been an advantage to North Carolina because it has given North Carolina students a wide choice of colleges and universities; it has also helped the State.

"With good private institutions," he said, "we've been able to put our tax money into developing outstanding State universities and colleges, increasing the opportunities for North Carolina youth. The competition between the private and public instutitions has resulted in both becoming better schools.

"It has resulted in a better, broader based system with more options and opportunities for students than if we had only public institutions."

If these benefits are to continue, he said, the private instutitions must have some form of relief.

In past years, he said, student enrollment in North Carolina was divided about equally between the public and private colleges, but as costs have risen, forcing private schools to raise their tuitions and fees, the ratio has shifted.

"All the growth in the past eight years, all the new growth, the new figures, the new numbers in enrollment, have gone to the public institutions," he said. "This means the danger flags are up.

"Many private colleges in North Carolina could go under financially because they can't compete for students (due to higher tuition), not because they don't have good faculties, good programs, good locations or good histories, but because they can't compete financially."

It costs about $1,200 or more to go to a private institution than a State university, Sanford said, because the State subsidizes the student at the public universities. On the other hand, he said, the North Carolina student at a private college or university gets no help of equal nature from his State government or from taxes that are paid.

In advocating tuition equalization grants, Sanford said the details of such an arrangement could be worked out reasonably and equitably and would be far less expensive to the State than letting the private schools fail and then, because of the pressure from communities in which they are located, have to take them over.

Moreover, he said, if private colleges fail, additional loads of students will be dumped on already overcrowded public universities.

"Using the resources of the private colleges will save the State a great deal of money as well as preserve the dual system."

Sanford stressed he wasn't speaking only as president of one of the private universities. He recalled he had expressed the same position as Governor and said if his idea had been adopted it would have saved the State millions of dollars. It's cheaper for the State and the taxpayer, he said, to use the facilities and resources of private schools and fill their empty spaces than to build new spaces at State instutitions.

— Jim Chaney

The Poet's Corner

Verses by Our Readers

Springhouse Cleaning Song

While sweeping the room
doggerel jingles
play tag with my broom
And vers libre poesies
burst into bloom.

Grey feathers of dust
Warblers in flight;
a brass tray with rust
is a freckled Jonquil—
beauty in trust.

Springcleaning discloses
a couplet of mothwings
a roundelay rose;
daydreaming, I polish
poems from prose.

Dorothy Webber
Lake Toxaway

Storm On Doe Ridge

The mountains purpled with a coming storm.
Thunder wracked the ridges.
All the creatures stilled themselves
As apoplectic winds and lightning lashed the peaks.
Hollows quivered with the onslaught—
Creeks and branches shrilled with strain.
Afterward the valleys sighed a thankful mist.

Lou Dovi
Tampa, Fla.

Little Switzerland

From the summit of Little Switzerland,
Where the mountains meet the sky;
Where the world and all its grandeur
Spreads before the human eye,
You'll find glory's born of nature,
Lofty peaks beneath the blue,
Pine and hemlock in profusion,
Mountain flowers of every hue.

From the summit of Little Switzerland,
Where the Blue Ridge mountains rise,
There you'll see its untold beauties
Proudly reaching to the skies.
There the moon in all its glory
Softly beams when all is still,
And the twinkling stars of night
Bathe the valley and the hill.

N. L. Royster
Goldsboro

North Carolina's Boeremas National FHA Farm Family

The Gerritt Boerema family of Grassy Ridge in Hyde County has won an even greater honor. The Boeremas were feted in 1970 as North Carolina's FHA Farm Family of the Year. Carolina Country carried their picture and a story in its May 1970 issue.

Now, the Boeremas have made big news again. This year, for the first time, the Farmers Home Administration chose a National FHA Farm Family of the Year. And the first family to win the new national recognition is the Gerritt Boerema family.

The President congratulated them at his office in the White House. They were shown around Washington, D.C., entertained, and had lunch at the U.S. House of Representatives.

State FHA Director James T. Johnson couldn't have been prouder if he'd won the honor himself.

Later, after their return home, they were brought back to Raleigh and honored at the General Assembly March 16 by the Senate and House in separate resolutions.

The Boeremas are members of Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation. They were cited for "remarkable sueeess" in working together as a family group and for overcoming major obstaeles through hard work, good management and determination.

Gerritt and his wife, Tryntje, were born in Holland, attended the university there, came to the United States in 1949, moved to Terra Ceia from Minnesota in 1957 and have lived and farmed at Grassy Ridge since 1958. They have one of the most modern dairy farms in the state, and are the parents of four children: Eddy, Dennis, Barbara and Renea.

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Any black and white film
8 or 12 exposure, developed
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(plus names of 2 persons owning Cameras)

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12 Exp. Roll, enclose $2.25

Colonial studio

P. O. BOX 3212, CHARLESTON, S. C.
ESTABLISHED 1910 29407

"What Should Be Done About Teenagers Smoking in High School?"

"Teenagers smoking during school is a problem faced by many high schools. It seems to take the pleasure out of going to school when, everytime the bell rings between classes, you're always being knocked down by some guy dying for a drag before it rings again or you're having to gasp for air when entering the restrooms. A lot of this nonsense could be stopped with the help of the parents and school faculty. First of all, if students are permitted to smoke, they should have substantial proof of permission from home. Secondly, a certain spot should be set aside with rules stating when you are permitted to be there for that purpose. Thirdly, the area should be monitored and cleaned periodically to keep up the school's appearance. And last, students who don't smoke now should never start."

Fred L. Eisenhower, P.O. Box 167, West Jefferson

Fred is 16 years old and a junior at Ashe Central High School. He belongs to the "A" Club, French Club, Pep Club and Science Club. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lacon Eisenhower Jr., are served by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

* * * * * *

"I think there should be presented at school a good, constructive, educational program showing the facts about smoking and what it does to the body. It should be interesting and realistic. Then the teenager should be allowed to make up his or her own mind. A person in high school is old enough to decide this. The school should provide only two places where the students can smoke and if anyone is caught smoking elsewhere, he or she should be disciplined."

Reba Mauney, Rt. 2, Cherryville

Reba is 16 years old and a sophomore at Cherryville High School. She is a member of the band, French Club, FTA and Pep Club. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Scott Mauney, are served by Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.

"There's not really much that can be done to persuade a student not to smoke in high school. The hazards of smoking have been talked and preached for so long that practically all students have become aware of the effects. The same hazards have been circulated so often that it is becoming a boring subject to the average smoker as he continues to smoke even heavier. The habit is not easily overcomed. For this reason, better methods for the prevention of smoking should be advertised. Special areas should be designated to students in the school who find it hard to resist smoking over a long period of time. This prevents other problems from developing."

Mona Parks, Rt. 2, Box 190, Seven Springs

Mona is a senior at Southern Wayne Senior High School. Her hobbies are sewing, dancing, gardening and reading. Her family is served by Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation.

* * * * * *

"Some teenagers smoke because it has become a habit others smoke just to show off. All schools should have set rules for students that smoke. Students should be allowed to smoke in between classes, but not during classes. I feel that if students should be restricted from smoking, then the teachers should be restricted from smoking also. I don't smoke and don't plan to because I know that smoking is harmful. Every high school student knows this so all I can say is more power to those that smoke."

Ronald Knight, Rt. 1, White Oak

Ronald is 16 years old and a sophomore at Tar Heel High School. He enjoys swimming, horseback riding and all kinds of outdoor activities. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Knight, are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"How do teenagers feel about today's 'over-population' issue?"

This question was submitted by Cathy Smith, who will be receiving $5 from CAROLINA COUNTRY. Cathy is 16 years old and a sophomore at James Kenan High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Smith, are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

BEST OF BOOKS

Milton Ogburn lives on the family farm in Smithfield, N.C., and like his father and grandfather, he grows cotton, tobacco and grain and gins cotton. But in World War I, Milton and his brother served in an Army Air Corps squadron stationed in Vancouver, Wash. In a recently published book, **"Wings of World War I"** (Exposition Press, $4), Ogburn recalls his experiences, beginning with his childhood, through the time he spent in uniform. It's a story of a generation that came into its own just as the world was beginning to fly.

What's Bigger?

Which is bigger—bargain, giant, or family size? How about economy or large economy size?

As any shopper knows, there's usually no rhyme nor reason to the size names manufactures give their products.

And some large sizes cost more per unit than their smaller brothers and sisters.

To clear up the confusion and deception by packaging, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has proposed a new rule that would apply to manufacturers using such terms as "jumbo, economy, giant." For example:

In order to use such a term, the manufacture must offer the same brand in at least one other size, so comparisons can be made.

Each term must refer to a specific size within a particular brand. In other words, there can only be one "economy" size of Brand X.

If a size is labeled "economy," it must truly be an economy, at a per unit price substantially reduced from the regular price of all other packages of the same brand.

The hearing on this proposal will be coming up soon. Consumers who support this idea should write the FTC, Washington, D.C.

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An Outlook for Opportunities

The 1970s will bring greater rural growth and opportunities in North Carolina. That's the opinion of Henry M. Simons Jr., executive director of Farm Credit Bank Services, Farm Credit Banks of Columbia, S.C.

Here are some of the things Simmons says he sees ahead in the 70s:

More credit—Credit needs for farming in North Carolina, the Southeast and the nation will double during the decade.

More people—The population will continue to rise, providing more people for agriculture to feed, clothe and house. More households, more crowding by 1975.

More money—Average household income of $12,000 per family, compared with about $7,000 now—more money available for food and fiber purchases and upgrading the quality of these purchases.

More young farmers—An expected 50 per cent increase in the 25-34 age bracket and new efforts being made for innovations in financing the young farmer.

More processing—Farmers will need to control products through cooperative processing and marketing facilities to get a better share of consumers' food dollars.

As population pressure increases in North Carolina, an urgent need for rural zoning of the best land for agricultural purposes will become apparent. Thousands of acres of good farm land now are being "gobbled up" for roads, airports, schools, housing, etc., with no priorities being established.

Federal law sets at least five three-day weekends beginning in 1971, increasing opportunities for more leisure which means more opportunities for farmers in offering fishing rights, controlled hunting, camping sites and other leisure activities.

Jim Chaney

Camp Kanata Will Open in June

Camp Kanata, the Durham "Y" camp located near Wake Forest, will open for its 18th season June 14.

The camp, served by Wake Electric Membership Corp., has 185 acres of land with two 10-acre lakes and provides an all-around camping program for boys and girls aged 7 through 15.

The 1971 schedule follows: The first period of five days, starting June 14, will be for boys aged 7-10, followed by three 12-day periods for boys 8-15, and then a 10-day period for girls 8-15.

The daily program includes all water sports, canoeing, sailing, boating; athletics, crafts, nature study, riflery, archery, Indian lore, Scoutcraft, hiking, campfire programs and plenty to eat.

The camp is directed by Joe L. Ballenger of the Durham "Y" staff and is made up of qualified high school, college and graduate students—25 to 30 counselors work with approximately 100 campers.

Campers do not have to be members of the Durham YMCA to attend the camp. Each year about 50 per cent of the campers are from cities and towns in Eastern North Carolina and nearby states.

Descriptive brochures and applications may be obtained by writing to: Camp Kanata, 808 W. Trinity Ave., Durham, N.C. 27701.

Ballenger said: "Camp Kanata offers an excellent opportunity for parents to send their children to a nearby camp at nominal cost."

Power Outlook

James N. Glenn, deputy director of the State Department of Conservation and Development, predicts North Carolina's population growth will increase North Carolina's power needs more than the national average.

He says there has been an "explosive" increase in the use of electricity.

Most experts, he says, predict consumption will double every eight years from now until 2000. He believes North Carolina's consumption will double every six years.

Future opportunities for business and industry and for all citizens to have jobs well may depend, he says, on "the ability of our electric utilities to supply our growing power needs."

Drake Beats Rural Blight

Your community can do it, too.

Misplaced farm workers may be streaming out of many rural areas of North Carolina, but not out of this northern Nash County community.

In fact, the population of Drake has now reached 500, doubled that of five years ago.

People are coming to Drake, rather than leaving Drake, because city-type conveniences are being created right here.

The latest convenience is a community water system made possible by a $20,000 loan and a $19,000 grant from the Farmers Home Administration. A survey five years ago showed only 12 percent of the families have had safe drinking water.

One of Drake's biggest assets has been the Robert Harrison Development through which about 50 homesites have been made available to families with a modest income.

The development opened in 1968 with an Extension "demonstration" house. Over 1,000 people visited the house, according to Mrs. Margaret Wade, Nash County home economics extension agent.

Twenty-one additional houses, ranging from $9,000 to $13,000, have since been built. The remaining lots are expected to be sold in 1971.

All of the houses have been built by Extension Service house plans and financed by the Farmers Home Administration. Nearly all of the families are former tenant farmers, who are owning a home for the first time in their life.

Frank Wright, a Nash County extension agent who has worked with leaders in the community since it was organized in 1959, believes much of the progress in Drake is due to local community development programs.

People in the community meet periodically to decide what their most pressing needs are and then set specific goals for family and

Mrs. Marie Stovall leads development association and operates Day Care Center.

community improvement.

"We get real good cooperation." commented Mrs. Marie B. Stovall, president of the community development club. "Over half of our 106 families are very active in some phase of community development."

Mrs. Stovall herself operates the community day care center which was opened in 1970 to make it easier for members to work outside the home. Most of Drake's citizens work in and around Rocky Mount, which is about 10 miles away.

Drake's community programs usually center around human development. For example, a survey showed that less than a fourth of the community's young people participated in any type of organized activity. To remedy this situation, the community established a recreational field and organized a softball team, Little League baseball team, Scout program and 4-H Club.

Education is being pushed for young and old alike. Four Drake citizens graduated last year from Nash Technical Institute and another 25 enrolled in basic adult education classes.

Another big push has been made in citizenship responsibilities. Drake has 368 registered voters, 176 of whom voted in the election last fall.

With this kind of voter participation, the citizens of Drake are finding that government officials pay more attention to their problems.

Mrs. Stovall can list many other things that the people of Drake have accomplished since they began their community development program in 1959.

Nutrition classes have been taught for homemakers, adults have been encouraged to have physical examinations, and campaigns have been conducted to rid the community of rates. Home improvement and community beautification have always received a lot of attention.

Drake has tackled its income problem by helping families to find jobs, encouraging job training and education, and promoting the production and conservation of food. Sixty percent of the families had gardens last year, for example.

"Our accomplishments have shown us that togetherness is not only the key to better community living, but is also a necessity for continued personal improvement," said Mrs. Stovall.

But the people of Drake are not ready to stop. Some of their next goals: paved streets, street lights, and underground water drains.

How to Get a Water System

You can get full information on how to get Farmers Home Administration help to start a water system in your community from any of the Farmers Home Administration's local officers throughout the state. In most instances, there is one in each county, but some serve several counties. The local FHA offices all are located at the county seats in the counties that have them.

If you don't know where to find your nearest FHA office, ask at your county courthouse or inquire at your county's Agriculture Extension Service (County Agent's) office.

Refuse It

If you receive unwanted, unordered cards, books, neckties or similar items through the mail, you often have no obligation to pay for them.

You don't have to return the items either. And what's more, the company has no legal right to make you pay for or return such merchandise.

North Carolina law provides that unwanted, unordered goods can be refused and that such merchandise received through the mail may be considered a gift and accepted by the receiver without incurring any obligation to the sender.

Even though you have no legal obligation, says Mrs. Justine Rozer, extension home management specialist, North Carolina State University, the best thing to do with such packages is to mark "refused" on the cover and return the packages to the Post Office.

The company sending them will have to pay return postage and will, as a result, probably take you off its mailing list.

If you do open the package, you have officially accepted the package so far as the Post Office is concerned. Then, if you decide to return the package, you must pay the postage. Under these circumstances, it is best to check the package before you open it.

Postal regulations prohibit only the sending of unordered packages C.O.D. or by insured mail. There are no laws against the mailing of unordered merchandise.

If you do receive unordered packages, mailed C.O.D. notify your postmaster so postal inspectors can investigate. And, for good measure, check any questionable mail with the Post Office and the Better Business Bureau. Then return unopened any unordered merchandise.

Most common articles to be mailed this way are greeting cards, books, neckties, pen-pencil sets, auto key rings and religious medals.

HALE!

Scene of the Crime

Two busy mothers who were driving their children to school collided one morning. The women got out and inspected the damage but decided they didn't really have time to have a wreck right then. They agreed to meet later.

That afternoon each woman drove to the scene of the morning accident, carefully maneuvered her automobile into the exact position of the accident, and then they called the police.

Sleeping Prescription

An earnest young minister, eager to improve his sermons, bought a tape recorder and recorded one of his Sunday morning services. After supper that evening he set the recorder, seated himself in an easy chair and awaited the playback.

The opening prayer, scripture reading, and matters of the day all came forth just as he would have wished them. Then came the sermon.

When he awoke some time later, the choir was starting the closing hymn.

Missing Wife

Two business acquaintances were lunching together. One, whose wife was away on an extended vacation, complained bitterly, "I can't describe how sick I am of making my own meals, taking care of the cat and dog, trying to keep the house tidy. How on earth can I convince her to leave her mother's and come back home?"

"Simple," smiled the more experienced husband. "Just send her your current local newspaper with one item clipped out."

No Chance

A college football coach, being interviewed, was asked how he felt about all the publicity his star halfback was receiving. "Won't it go to his head?"

"It would," sighed the coach, "if the boy could read."

"We should start having chickens pretty soon—I've just planted an egg."

No Place to Go

He wanted to buy a farm. After inspecting one place, he told the agent he didn't like it.

"This house overlooks every acre of land," he said. "There's not a place on it where a fellow could get out of sight of his wife."

The End, Again

A young father reached the ultimate the other night when he overheard himself yelling up the stairs: "O.K. This is the last time I'm going to tell you kids for the last time!"

Not My Trademark

With a sign of exasperation, Mother looked at the kitchen door. It was a mass of tiny fingerprints. She called together her three children and demanded to know whose dirty hands had marred the door. "Was it you, Billy?" she asked, "You've been in and out all day, and just look at your hands."

"Oh, those can't be my finger marks," the boy declared, "I always kick the door open."

Defensive Driving

The most soul-satisfying story involves a cheerful truck driver who pulled up at a roadside tavern in the middle of the night for a spot of refreshment. Halfway through his dinner, three wild-looking motorcyclists roared up—bearded, leather-jacketed, filthy, with swastikas adorning their chests and helmets.

For no reason at all they selected the truck driver as a target. One poured pepper over his head, another stole his apple pie, the third upset his cup of coffee. The trucker never said one word—just rose, paid his check and exited.

"That palooka sure ain't much of a fighter," sneered one of the invaders. The man behind the counter, peering out into the night added, "He ain't much of a driver either. He just ran his truck right over three motorcycles!"

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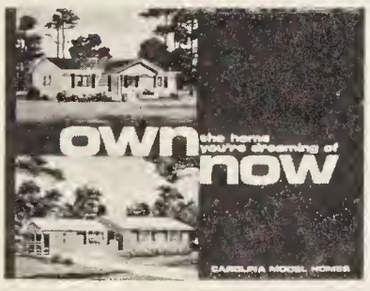

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Three Images of Man and His Environment

By Donald W. Shriver, Jr.

The historian Lynn White says that our much-discussed problems of environmental pollution will not be solved by our civilization without some profound changes in our *religion.* "What people do about their ecology depends on what they think about themselves in relation to things around them. Human ecology is deeply conditioned by beliefs about our nature and destiny—that is, by religion."

As we think back over the history of man, we can identify at least three "master-images" of human nature in its relation to human environment. These three images of the man-environment interface might be called: (1) Nature, the Dominator of Man, (2) Man, the Dominator of Nature, and (3) Man, the Caretaker of

Roadside dump. Photo by Bryant Braswell Jr., Pee Dee EMC.

For he most part, man saw himself in f the first image; He- ristian man has seen in terms of the second; are now struggling to nd ourselves in terms ird.

earliest human crea- erged from the forests a to make their homes savannah land. These n related to their sur- s with a combination nce, awe, fear and terror. In that early human world, nature towered over man and was the visible embodiment of power quite beyond human control.

The earliest "gods" of man were associated with this uncontrollable power, which infused the natural environment and rendered it an immediate place of contact between man and whatever mysterious, threatening influences played upon his life.

This image is by far the oldest and longest-lived image of man's relation to his environment. It has produced the self-protective human society, conservative in its technology, conservative too in its readiness to explore the unknown depths of a strange world.

With the coming of new religious faiths into some parts of the ancient world, this image was drastically revised. The roots of our civilization, in particular, go back to the soil of Old Testament times, when some men began to believe that "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

To believe in one, supreme Creator was to sweep away all at once the lesser "spirits" of the earth.

It was, in Max Weber's phrase, to "disenchant the world." Now men could be less fearful of mountains, rivers, trees and even lions. After all, had not man's God made all these other creatures? And had he not made man in his image, so that men now could see themselves as ordered to "fill the earth and *subdue* it?" As God's representative on earth, man had the right to dominate the earth. As such, he had a "hunting license" to travel anywhere, to dig up anything, to change the surface of the world to meet his own needs. One related result of all this was industrialism, vast new complex technologies, and—environmental pollution.

We are now widely assaulted with the suspicion that this view of man as Dominator of the world, even if it was once a great step forward from slavery to nature, is now outrunning its tenability. We may have been able to build dams over the Columbia River, but we are now killing salmon in the process. We may have raised the yields on our wheat crops fourfold by the use of fertilizers, but we have thereby reduced our lakes and rivers to a state of lifelessness. We soar aloft in airplanes and speed along in cars, but the very air that sustains our life is thereby deprived of its power to do so. It is time for a change in our image of ourselves.

Having once seen himself as the Dominator of nature, men on this planet are not likely to return to a self-image which merely re-engulfs them in the so-called natural order. We have to say "so-called," because the widely-held concept of nature as a fixed, unchanging system went out of date with Charles Darwin. So also the maxim, "Nature knows best." It is hard to believe that in every respect nature knows best: not when we look at nature-made deserts, at volcanoes which pollute the earth's atmosphere as much as automobiles, at avalanche-scarred valleys, and a thousand other "desolations of the earth." Indeed, it is just possible that man is the creature on earth who is equipped to be what the books of Genesis says he is: The Keeper, the Caretaker of Creation. We forget that Genesis 1:28 is a long checklist of duties: "Be fruitful, and multiply . . . and subdue the earth, and have dominion." But the phrase we have left out in our super-industrial culture is: *and replenish the earth.*" Suppose ours is a world that needs us for its own replenishment?

That is a very large ambition for the likes of us, and our record so far does not suggest that we are very expert as caretakers of the earth. That we should learn to be so is one essential hope for contemporary history. Or: as reflective readers of the Bible might think to themselves: The time is overdue for us to see ourselves not only as made in the image of God so that we may *dominate* the world, but so that we may imitate Him more profoundly by *loving* it.

(Dr. Shriver is associate professor of religion and director, University program on science and society, at N.C. State University.)

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